

elimination of plant pests, and no liability shall attach to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event injury results to fruit offered for entry in accordance with these instructions. In prescribing cold treatments of certain fruits, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatments may result in injury to the fruit, or its rejection for entry. Oranges have been successfully cold treated for the false codling moth in commercial shipments at the temperature prescribed in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section. Since commercial varieties of oranges show a wide variation in acceptable refrigeration temperatures, it is recommended that extensive tests be made with each variety in the country of origin before shipping in commercial quantities.

[31 FR 16601, Dec. 29, 1966; as amended at 32 FR 12832, Sept. 8, 1967; 32 FR 13215, Sept. 19, 1967; 35 FR 5031, Mar. 25, 1970; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 59 FR 40796, Aug. 10, 1994; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 61 FR 47666, Sept. 10, 1996]

**§ 319.56-2e Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of cipollini from Morocco.**

(a) Shipments of cipollini (*Muscari comosum*) from Morocco have frequently been found infested at time of entry with an injurious insect, *Exosoma lusitanica*, not known to occur in the United States. The limited type of inspection at our disposal is not considered adequate to detect all cases of infestation and, since the effectiveness of methyl bromide fumigation in freeing this product from the insect in question is now well established, it has been decided to require this fumigation as a condition of entry for future shipments.

(b) On and after December 7, 1939, therefore, fumigation with methyl bromide will be a condition of entry for all shipments of cipollini from Morocco. This treatment shall be carried out under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector at the expense of the importer, and release of the shipment will be withheld until the treatment has been completed. In addition to fumigation only such inspection will be given as the inspector may judge nec-

essary from time to time to determine pest conditions on arrival or to assure himself of the effectiveness of the treatment.

(c) The entry of cipollini from Morocco may be made only through the ports of New York and Boston at which ports facilities for vacuum fumigation with methyl bromide, as herein required, are available.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959. Redesignated at 50 FR 9788, Mar. 12, 1985]

**§ 319.56-2f [Reserved]**

**§ 319.56-2g Administrative instructions prescribing method of treatment of garlic from specified countries.**

(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in these administrative instructions, fumigation with methyl bromide in vacuum fumigation chambers approved by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs is a condition of entry under permit for all shipments of garlic (*Allium sativum*) from Algeria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, South Africa (Republic of), Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, West Germany, and Yugoslavia. Fumigation is to be carried out under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector and at the expense of the importer. While it is believed that the garlic will be unaffected by the fumigation, the treatment will be at the importer's risk. Such entry will be limited to ports named in the permits, where approved facilities for vacuum fumigation with methyl bromide are available.

(2) Such vacuum fumigation shall be in accordance with the following fumigation schedule:

Temperature (° F.)	Dosage—pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft.	Exposure period (hours)	Vacuum (inches)
90-96 (inclusive) .....	2	1½	15
80-89 (inclusive) .....	2	2	15
70-79 (inclusive) .....	2½	2	15
60-69 (inclusive) .....	3	2	15
50-59 (inclusive) .....	3	3	15
40-49 (inclusive) .....	3	4	15